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TABLE OF CONTENTS

"Think Chinese": [illegible]
Nixon's [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Electricity in [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Navajo School [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Asserted Shorts..... [illegible]
The Struggle for [illegible]
With the [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Treasure Island: [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Berrigan, Nine Others and [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Nixon Wage Freeze--[illegible] ..... [illegible]
A Hex on Pentagon [illegible]
Against the [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Poem--Bill's-Ole-Lady..... [illegible]
San Quentin Aftermath [illegible]

GRAPHICS

Collage--The Economy (see story p. [illegible]) p-1
Cartoons p-2
Nixon as Robin Hood
The Boss and the Secretary
Bus Stop Brutality
The Cigarette Habit
Pants vs. People
Damold Duck and the Office Pot
Photos from the Bowery, [illegible] ..... p 3,4
Cartoons..... p-5
Drug [illegible]
Grow Your Own

Cover: Credit FVS

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EDITORIAL [illegible]
Packet #37[illegible]
September 11, [illegible]

160 Claremont [illegible]
New York, [illegible]

Tel. [illegible]

IF YOU'RE [illegible]

[illegible] MAILINGS

rosa [illegible], david burtt, anne dockery, [illegible] epstein, howie epstein, ted franklin, andy [illegible], kathy [illegible], sandy shea, mike shuster, [illegible], sally [illegible], pam harding, alan [illegible]

[illegible] MEMES

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE [illegible])

[illegible] a new model called the Galaxie 227 zoom zoom, which costs $500 more. The fact that the Galaxie 227 zoom zoom is the same car, with the same equipment as the old Galaxie, is a mere detail." We can count on the automakers to use all their imagination to find such loopholes.

The 10% Nixon tax on all imports is in reality a tax on you, the American consumer, since importers will merely adjust their prices up by the amount of the new tax. If you want to buy a tape recorder, almost all of which are foreign made, you will pay more. And of course, cars for low-income people, such as Volkswagens, will cost more. After the price freeze, the higher prices on imports will allow U.S. domestic producers to raise their prices, in effect another tax increase on you.

During the 90 day freeze, your state and local taxes will continue to soar. For example, just before the wage freeze, the state of Michigan raised its income tax from 2.6% to 5.9%. The city of Detroit has plans to raise its income tax on both residents and those who only work in Detroit. At the federal level, President Nixon is presently trying to push through an increase in Social Security taxes.

In sum, the new Nixon program is a broadside attack on the living standards of the American people, trying to reduce inflation by taking billions of dollars out of their hands. At the same time, Nixon leaves untouched the real major causes of inflation--

Government defense spending--the vast majority of the [illegible]--will rise this year by $3 billion to $80 billion, increasing the federal deficit and fueling inflation.

Profits are at record levels, and cause inflation by creating demand for capital goods. GM's profits are the second highest of any year in its history.

The incomes of property owners, from interest, stock options, and dividends, cause inflation but will go untouched. Nixon "suggested" that dividends be held at present levels, but threatened no legal [illegible]. In any case, the dividends could just be [illegible] until after the freeze and then paid; [illegible] are lost irretrievably. --30--

[illegible]

[illegible] year

[illegible] GET YOU ANOTHER

"THINK CHINESE": AMERICAN FASHION INDUSTRY ALREADY MAKING THE MOST OF NIXON'S TRIP TO CHINA

"The opening of China gives us another fashion direction. It hits on every level."
-- designer Chester Weinberg

"Regardless of whether you like the Communists or not, they've done some perfectly charming things." -- Billie Donaldson, designer for M'lady

"I adore the Chinese lacquer red and yellows and blacks." -- Oscar de la Renta

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Nixon's upcoming trip to China has spurred the American fashion industry's imagination on to new and greater heights. "The look is red hot," says Irene Satz of Ohrbach's department store in New York. "We're trying to get anything Chinese, even Chinese models. Everyone is trying to do it at once."

"Politics does affect fashion," says Bill Blass (who plans Shantung silk "coolie" jackets for his spring suits) and designers are planning to cash in on coolie pants, quilted coats, mandarin robes, braided hair, calligraphy jewelry and "Mao now" jackets. Some New York department stores have ordered up a selection of China-oriented resort and spring sportswear, including narrow-legged pants, kimono-sleeved T-shirts and toggle-closed tunics.

American designers, in their continuing search for military and workingmen's clothes ideas (the biggest trend for the young this season) have also latched onto China and the "sturdy clothes of the Chinese peasant." "It fits into the work thing and besides, we've done everything else to death," say designer Billie Donaldson.

Oscar de la Renta also"likes the peasant or worker look for spring," but designer Donald Brooks, who plans to show all lengths of the more luxurious mandarin robe, finds the idea distasteful. "I've tried not to think of the workers. I'm a worker myself. Or rather a drone."

"Whenever we think Chinese, we should never think Suzy Wong," stresses de la Renta. "We will use the Chinese influence in a subtle way." According to those in the know, it's nix to the hard, brassy Dragon Lady. The look is feminine and comfortable. "The Chinese look covers a multitude of figure flaws," says Miss Satz, and adds that the high necks on the jackets can hide sagging chins.

The beauty industry doesn't plan to lose out on the fad either. "I'm thinking light skin, clear bright colors, flawless complexion," says Glenn Roberts, director of creative training at Elizabeth Arden. He will "elongate the eye, pull it out and make it almond-shaped" with eye liner, and shadow in jade green, "the color of ancient pottery." Roberts also sees "long hair pulled straight back and braided, looped or wrapped. I see tiny fragile heads with interest at the nape or crown."

Estee Lauder from Paris says "the face will have a subtle pink tint. The cheeks will be pinker, the mouth will be perfectly drawn in bright shades--not that hard red."

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CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST NATIVE-AMERICAN ACTIVISTS ACCUSED OF DEFILING STATUE OF TEDDY ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK(LNS)--Gus Grey Mountain and five others charged with a felony for painting "Return Alcatraz" on a statue of Theodore Roosevelt here after U.S. marshalls expelled the Indian community from the island in San Francisco Bay had charges dropped and plan to sue the Museum of Natural History $489 "for damages."

Commissioned by the State of New York to honor one of its illustrious politicians, the statue depicted a broad-shouldered, chest-out Teddy Roosevelt with a black man kneeling at his feet and an Indian standing meekly by his side. The statue greets every visitor to the Museum of Natural History where it is located in front of the building.

Reporting on the episode, Village Voice writer Suzan Shown pointed to the following words of Roosevelt:

"The most ultimately righteous of all wars is a war with savages...I don't go so far as to think the only good Indian are dead Indian, but I believe nine out of every ten are, and I shouldn't inquire too closely into the case of the tenth."

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ISRAELI COPS DISPERSE CROWD OF 3,000 PROTESTING DISCRIMINATION

PARIS(LNS)--Three thousand supporters of the Israeli Panthers were attacked by Israeli police with clubs and water cannon August 23, according to a report in Le Monde, a newspaper in Paris. The demonstration was protesting discrimination against Jews of Afro-Asian origin in jobs, education, housing and social services. More than 35 people were arrested.

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MARYLAND HOUSE SAYS SUSAN B. ANTHONY DID WELL "FOR A WOMAN"

ANNAPOLIS, Md.(LNS)--The Maryland House of Delegates adopted a resolution to honor the birthday of pioneer suffragist Susan B. Anthony. The resolution begins: "For a woman, Susan B. Anthony made outstanding contributions to the history of our country." In a similar vein, the Atlanta Journal's headliner titled the item, "She Did Fair Considering Her Handicap." -30-

ELECTRICITY IN YOUR HOME:
HOW TO MAKE IT SAFE

Grass Roots/LIBERATION News Service

We are not only dependent on electricity, we take it for granted. There are unsafe wiring systems, which can cause injury or fire, and unsafe electrical equipment which can cause personal injury or death.

A high percentage of homes, particularily in slums and in those over 20-years old, have inadequate electrical systems. An unsuspecting person with an array of appliances at his disposal, can easily overload the system and run the risk of causing a fire. The following are things you can do to check the safety of your home wiring system to insure it's safe operation.

Inspect the electrical system to determine its capacity. This can be done by checking the fuse or breaker box and noting the total current rating listed on the plate. (30 ampere/120 volt, 60 ampere/120 volt, 100 ampere/120-240 volt.)

Thirty ampere systems are not adequate for modern use. It can provide for lighting and some small appliances, but not for multiple appliance use or for major appliances. (irons, toasters, ranges, etc. draw heavy amounts of current.)

A sixty ampere circuit is still not sufficient for heavy appliance use, but will handle a large load of small appliances. Many homes still have 60 ampere service.

The one-hundred ampere system is satisfactory for general use and is capable of handling an electric range and perhaps one or two other major appliances. For heavier demands, such as heating and air-conditioning, a larger system is required.

Now check the number of fuses or breakers (different mechanisms with same purpose). Fuses are screw-in or plug-in devices which, when over loaded, burn out and need to be replaced. Breakers are push button or lever operated devices which are merely reset by pushing in or flipping, like a light switch, when over loaded.

Now disable one circuit at a time. A circuit is the area served by one fuse or breaker. To disable a circuit simply unscrew its fuse or turn off the breaker.

With the circuit disconnected check and see how many outlets and light sockets are inoperative. Make a list of the outlets and light sockets affected by each circuit.

Using this information you can distribute your electrical appliances so that each circuit is evenly loaded. This will reduce the problem of blowing fuses unnecessarily as well as reducing the risk of fire.

There are usually two to four circuit fuses in the electrical box, as well as one or two sets of main fuses. In an apartment building the main fuses are often located in the basement and take care of electricity for the whole building.

The main fuse sets rarely blow, if they do it is extremely important that they be replaced with exact same type and current rating. The main fuse sets should never be larger then the current rating on the electrical box plate.

It is difficult to say what size fuses should be used in the branch or individual circuits. A good rule of thumb is to use 15 ampere fuses unless there is specific information to the contrary. Many times people will unknowingly replace the blown fuse with a larger one which temporarily solves the problem but creates a fire hazard.

Make a careful inspection of all outlets and light switches. Replace all missing covers and tighten or replace the screws which hold the switch or receptacle to the wall. If there are small children in the house, plug all unused receptacle openings with plastic inserts. These items can all be purchased at any large drug store or hardware store.

Avoid the use of extension cords and multiple receptacles. Sometimes the use of extension cords cannot be avoided, but at least make certain not to use cords with worn insulation, tangling ends, or ones which are to light for the job.

Lamps and non-heating appliances should be operated on cords which are at least 18 guage or heavier, and heating appliances need to operate on 14-16 guage cords. As the guage number gets lower the size of the cord increases. The guage number should be on the cord.

Multiple receptacles, those little two and three way ones you plug into the wall socket, are unsafe because they extend the usable load of the outlet. Restrict use of multiples to non-heating appliances.

The danger of electrocution is highest in the basement and kitchen/bathroom area. All electrical systems are grounded to cold water pipes, and all water pipes eventually lead into the ground. So if you touch any metal surface connected to a pipe and you also touch the live side of an electrical system you will get a shock. You'll also get a shock if you're standing on concrete (especially if you're wet) and you touch a live electrical source. Many times live electrical sources are not obvious. The metal cases of many electric appliances, when the appliance is connected, can be HOT in respect to ground. Touching a metal appliance and a sink faucet while standing on damp concrete can give you a shock of sufficient strength to be hazardous.

Don't let children play near operating appliances and never leave plugged in appliances unattended.

Always disconnect your outside antenna from your television receiver and unplug the receiver during a lightning storm.

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"TO CHANGE LANGUAGE, CUSTOMS, VOCATIONS...": NAVAJO SCHOOL USES HANDCUFFS AND THORAZINE

by Frye Gaillard

Akwesasne/LIBERATION News Service

As you follow U.S. Highway 89 into the town of Brigham City, Utah, the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Intermountain Boarding School is on your right--a massive institution, surrounded by a ten-foot chain link fence and looking very much lik the military facility that it used to be.

Visitors to the school are supposed to check in at Building 1, the administrative center, but during the slack summer period, you can avoid doing that if you want to and can proceed directly to the classroom buildings or dormitories where a handful of teachers and students are only too happy to tell you about conditions at the school.

Their criticisms of the school begin with its very reason for being there. A Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) pamphlet entitled "Questions Commonly Asked About Intermountain School" lays out the difference between Intermountain and everyday public high schools:

"The essential difference is that public schools have the task of preserving the prevailing customs of our society, namely the same language, same costume, same diet, housing, social customs and civic responsibilities. The task of the Intermountain school is to change language, change diet, costume, housing, manners, customs, vocations and civic duties. Changing people's habits and outlooks is one of the most complex tasks in human affairs."

Implicit in this objective, many Indians feel, is a clear lack of appreciation of the culture and a way of life of the Navajos, whom the school serves exclusively. When the BIA's new education director, James Hawkins, conceded in May that the Navajos might be better off if the school were closed down, he was acknowledging something that many Navajos have believed for a long time.

To begin with, Intermountain is nearly 700 miles from the Navajo capital at Window Rock, Ariz. Students (grades 1-12) are bused to the school in the fall, bused home again at Christmas, bused back after the holidays, and then back home again for the summer.

Many of the students like Jody Allen, find Brigham City not only different, but hostile. Jody arrived at Intermountain as a junior high school student. He graduated this year. "It didn't take me long," he says with slightly broken English, "to learn that something was bad wrong with this Intermountain place."

One of the first things he noticed was that his teachers spoke no Navajo at all, which was a problem because he spoke very little English. He was able to communicate with some of his instructional aides, but even that was difficult because the speaking of Navajo was a punishable offense in those days--both among the students and the aides.

But the students' problems do not stop with language difficulties. "I remember the first time I was put in jail," says Jody Allen. "I was getting ready to leave the dormitory when my instructional aide asked me to clean my room. I said, 'Man, I would like to clean it when I get back.' But he said, 'Nothing doing,' and he followed me down to the bathroom demanding that I clean the room. When I refused, he hit me and split open my eye. I started to fight back, and some of my friends tried to help me, but they broke us up and put me in jail."

Another time, Allen says, he came back to campus after purchasing some hair cream at a nearby drug store. His instructional aide (not the one from the previous altercation) insisted on seeing a cash register receipt. When he failed to produce one, the aide had him jailed on a shoplifting charge.

"And one time after that," Jody continues, "I went AWOL with some friends, and we climbed the mountain behind the school and bought some beer. They caught us, and although we were not drunk, they jailed us because we were underaged. I was 16 then, and the school supported the jailing. These white people who run the school, they always support the jailing of Indian students."

One typical weekend in the 1970 school year Intermountain records show that seven students were jailed for possession of alcoholic beverages. There is no record of their causing any disturbance, or even being intoxicated, but they were underaged.

Intermountain did not try to help the seven jailed students obtain legal counsel. It never does. What it did do, however, was make a record of the arrests to be placed in the permanent file of each student--a file that can be shown to future employers or to future educational institutions that the students may want to attend.

In addition on that same weekend, 32 other Intermountain students had various offenses duly recorded in the school files. Seven were sniffing glue or spray paint, six went AWOL (Intermountain's official term for leaving campus without permission), and 19 were drinking.

There is no record of unruly conduct or clashes between students and Intermountain guidance personnel for that weekend, but such clashes do occur. And Mrs. Rosa Naranjo, a social studies teacher at the school, is among those who contend that the guidance personnel are often at fault.

"Most of the guidance people, like most of the teachers, are non-Indians," she explains. "The white instructional aides tend to push the kids around, and that makes them mad. And one thing about most of these Navajos--they are not afraid to fight back."

The fights are usually one-sided, and the Navajos usually fare badly--primarily because the white administrators are able to call upon superior weaponry, such as handcuffs, a powerful

tranquilizer--Thorazine, and the threat of such humiliating punishment as head-shaving.

"Several employees have secured handcuffs to use in connection with controlling students who are intoxicated and belligerent," said guidance supervisor Sherman Nay in a memorandum to his staff March 31, 1970 . "The use of handcuffs is authorized, but employees are cautioned to use them with discretion."

But some students who were handcuffed say the experience was very painful indeed. "It should be pretty damn obvious," contended one student angrily, "that any instructional aide who can't control his students without handcuffing them is not the sort of person who is likely to practice much restraint. There just isn't any way to be humane when what you are talking about is handcuffing kids."

And Lehman Brightman, an Indian civil rights leader from California, told a Senate subcommittee earlier this year that when he visited Intermountain, he found Navajo young people whose wrists are permanently scarred by the use of handcuffs.

Now, however, handcuffing appears to have been supplanted by the use of Thorazine. Tom Oxendine, a spokesman for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, contends the drug is used only when a student is a danger to himself or the people around him. Oxendine also maintains that the drug is always administered by qualified medical personnel under a carefully scrutinized program, approved by the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

But information in Physicians Desk Reference, the standard pharmaceutical guide used by nearly all doctors, raises questions about the Health Service approval. On page 1,223, the guide lists among conditions under which the use of Thorazine is inadvisable:

"the presence of large amounts of Central Nervous System Depressants (such as) alcohol, barbiturates, narcotics, etc." The desk reference also says explicitly,"the use of alcohol with this drug should be avoided," and it explains that Thorazine "prolongs and intensifies the action of C,N.S. depressants." It cautions, in addition, that Thorazine--because it is so powerful--is an extremely dangerous drug if misused.

On top of that, some Intermountain students maintain that Thorazine is often used on Navajo young people who are not particularly unruly . "Yes, I have some friends who were drugged with Thorazine," says Evelyn Reeder, who graduated first in her class this year. "Some of them were unruly, some weren't."

Perhaps the most serious and humiliating punishment yet devised at Intermountain, however, has been the practice of head-shaving. School rules require very short haircuts to begin with, and this is traumatic enough for some students. Traditional Navajo hairstyles are long, and many Intermountain students have regarded these styles as an integral part of their culture.

In addition to the routine haircutting, however, students who (in the judgment of their supervisors) misbehave have often had their hair shaved off at the scalpline -- a process which the Intermountain chapter of the National Indian Youth Council sees as alarmingly analogous to scalping.

In 1965, one Intermountain student who wound up in jail never came out. Boyd Tsosie Jr., who was 18 at the time, hung himself in his cell with his sweater. Police officials said Tsosie had received "medical attention" at the Intermountain medical center before he was brought in on a charge of being drunk. They told the Box Elder News, a Brigham City newspaper, that Tsosie was seen "lying down and writhing about which is not unusual in such cases." Thirty minutes later, he was dead.

Even students who feel their time at Intermountain was generally worthwhile cite incidents of harassment. Pearl Hale, a young Navajo woman who lives near Gallup, N.M., said for example, that she did not like the fact that mail is sometimes opened and inspected by the guidance staff before it is handed out.

Miss Hale says she also did not like the time the principal's wife threw her in the shower just before she was supposed to go out on a date. "Mrs. Kapps ordered me to scrub the shower and bathroom just before I went out," she recalled. "I told her I didn't want to because I had a date and I was ready to go out. So she turned on the water of one of the showers and pushed me under. And then she said, 'There, I guess you are not ready to go out now.' I was very mad, and I pulled her under with me."

The problems are not solely those of physical brutality. Evelyn Reeder, who graduated this year, says her biggest objection to the school was that it didn't teach her anything.

Evelyn is not the only student to complain that course offerings are not challenging enough, but there may be some legitimate problems there. The range of academic achievement is extraordinarily broad, and some teachers say that if courses were made difficult enough to challenge students like Miss Reeder, then slower learners would be left behind.

But Mrs. Rosa Naranjo and a few other teachers believe there are other less legitimate problems. "There are 18 teachers in the social studies department," she says. "Of those, 13 are Mormons and only three are Indians. Most of the teachers bring a very white perspective to their courses, and the textbooks have the same perspective. The result is that the students don't begin to develop a full understanding or appreciation of who they are."

One of the books used by the shcool is called Your Country's Story, published by Ginn and Company. The cover depicts a wagon train crossing Indian territory, and on the title page is a white pioneer

holding a rifle. The first chapter is entitled, "Europeans Added a New World to Their Maps," and in the chapter on westward expansion, Indians are discussed only as a threat to the brave pioneers. For example, on page 163 the book reports that, "the area between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River was fertile, but many hostile Indians lived there."

Course outlines for the 1971-72 school year call for more attention to Indian history and culture, but as Mrs. Naranjo points out, "we have the same white teachers and the same white-washed textbooks."

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SEEING IS DECEIVING: VEG-O-MATIC AD SQUASHED

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Anyone who has ever been a TV addict is bound to have been impressed at one time or another with the ease with which tomatoes, celery,potatoes, onions and carrots are sliced by the "Veg-O-Matic" in television commercials.

But no more. Under pressure from the Federal Trade Commission,the makers of the "world's fastest food preparation appliance"--as it is billed--recently agreed not to engage in false and deceptive advertising of its products in the future.

A disgruntled Washington attorney who was convinced by the TV commercial to buy a Veg-O-Matic explained, "I was watching a late movie and this ad came on.This guy sliced all kinds of vegetables so I bought one the very next day."

He took it to some friends as a gift, he said, and offered confidently to demonstrate its uses. "I took a completely normal tomato, normal in every respect, placed it in the Veg-O-Matic and gave it one firm push like the guy on TV did," he said. "It splattered all over everything. It was as if it had exploded.

"I proceeded then, somewhat chagrined, and tested the Veg-O-Matic on a series of vegetables. It hardly worked at all."

In a statement, Popeil Brothers Inc., makers of the Veg-O-Matic, denied misrepresenting any of its products--and agreed to stop doing so in the future.

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POT USERS ENDANGER MARIJUANA RESEARCH

OTTAWA (LNS)--A series of raids on the Canadian government's federal marijuana patch have jeopardized research into the effects of smoking the weed, according to authorities.

"This is really serious," said A.B. Morrison, deputy director general of the Food and Drug Directorate, adding that there had been three raids within the last month on the crop.

Six to eight plants were stolen from the patch located at a government experimental farm in Ottawa. "He got over the five-foot fence; he must have been quite a high jumper because he cleared it without touching it," said Morrison.

Guards managed to stop the other two attempts on the crop.

The marijuana field contains some unique strain with seeds gathered from the U.S. ,Mexico, South Africa, Morocco, Europe and Lebanon. They are now nearing maturity and will soon be harvested.

"It was just blind luck that none of the rare strains were lost," said Morrison.

The government expects to harvest around 18,000 pounds of the weed from the three-acre plot.

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IRISH ROUT INVADING BRITISH ARMORED CARS

DUBLIN (LNS)--A British patrol consisting of two armored cars crossed over into the Irish Republic from northern Ireland, which is currently under British military rule. While British Army headquarters claimed the Aug. 29 incursion was "inadvertent," townspeople reacted with hostility at the provocation. They surrounded the patrol and set fire to one of the vehicles. The troops escaped back into northern Ireland in the other one.

They were followed, according to a report in the Aug. 30 Irish Times, by a group of six armed men who opened fire on them with machine guns and rifles, killing one British soldier and wounding another. The six men disappeared without a trace.

The Associated Press dispatch on the incident referred to the six men as "terrorists," but spoke of the armored cars as if they were a natural feature of the Irish countryside.

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PROTEST MOUNTS IN SODOMY CASE OF FIRE ISLAND MAN; NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND GAYS PICKET IN THE RAIN

RIVERHEAD, Long Island (LNS)--Three busloads of demonstrators picketed in a drenching rain outside the offices of Suffolk County Executive H. Lee Dennison in Riverhead, Long Island, August 27, while several others occupied the office with a sit-in.

The action, organized by the Gay Activists Alliance, followed a series of incidents beginning with the arrest of a man on Fire Island August 8 for sodomy. Fire Island fronts on the Atlantic and has a large gay community.

An August 22 demonstration protesting the man's arrest was attacked by cops after a hostile bystander shoved Charles Burch, on of the demonstrators. Cops smashed Burch's head against the pavement and then arrested him for "resisting arrest" and harassment."

The demands of the August 27 protest were an end to the selective and capricious enforcement of the sodomy law and other police harassment of gays, repeal of the sodomy law, the dropping of charges in the Fire Island case, action against the cops who attacked Burch, and dropping of charges against Burch.

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[Note to Editors: See packet #316 for graphics]

THE STRUGGLE FOR IRISH FREEDOM:
An Interview with the I.R.A.

LIBERATION News Service

Although the American press has devoted much space to violent conflicts in northern Ireland recently, few of us have any idea what is really going on. If we are to believe the American news media,it all comes down to a simple conflict between Catholics and Protestants--"religious tensions."

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) is often depicted as a rabble of mad bomb-throwing Catholic terrorists.The fact that northern Ireland is virtually a colony of England, where Catholic and Protestant alike are economically and politically miserable, somehow gets hopelessly buried in American news reports.Admittedly, Catholics have been getting the shorter end of the stick since the North and South were split after a revolutionary struggle earmarked by IRA activity. The five year struggle ended in 1921 with the establishment of an independent Irish state in the 26 counties of southern Ireland.

The six counties of the North (where the majority of the people are Protestant) remained under British rule. The North's Catholic population has suffered discrimination of all forms since then, while the elite among Protestants have been granted token scraps of economic and political power by the British. Essentially, Ireland--both North and South--is ruled by British corporate interests, despite the nominal independence of the South.

From 1962 to 1969 in northern Ireland, a large Catholic civil rights movement flourished with non-violent demonstrations until conflicts with the Orange Guard gave England an excuse to move in troops. The Orange Guard is a militant organization of Protestant right-wingers that some observers liken to the KKK in the U.S.

The IRA again became active with growing popular support. Now aiming for a united democratic socialist Ireland, the IRA considers the overthrow of the government in Dublin as necessary as the expulsion of the British from northern Ireland. Its commitment to religious freedom for both Catholics and Protestants is explicit. "God is not the issue," insists one spokesman

Not long ago, the six counties of northern Ireland became a police state under the Special Powers Act. British troops patrol the streets.Jailings, beatings, torture, dogs, house burning, and makeshift concentration camps have all been aimed at the IRA, most of whom are still free.

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, is calling for massive civil disobedience and a general strike. Police in Dublin, the capital of southern Ireland, raided the offices of Sinn Fein and its publication, The United Irishman, in late August, heralding a clampdown on the IRA in the South as well.

The following interview was conducted by people from the radical Dublin newspaper, Art Long of Labour Challenge and Dan Evered of Guerilla, with Sean Kenny. Kenny is the North American representative of the Irish Republican Army and Joint General Secretary of Sinn Fein.

* * * * * *

The IRA is known to many for the battles it fought for Irish independence back around 1920. How did its present day revival take place?

In 1956, the IRA was built up mainly for a campaign against British rule in northern Ireland. It was a strictly military campaign based on weapons training, the making of explosives and bombs, and what have you.

But when the 1956 campaign faded out in 1962, many of the people who were active during those years decided there was more to Irish Republicanism than just shooting British soldiers in the north. They started to read the teaching of Connally, Fintonlawler, and Lee Mellows--old-time Irish radicals. And they discovered once again that Irish Republicanism is socialist, separatist (believing in a separate nation), and non-sectarian. On these three principles we started to build the revolutionary movement.

In 1962 we started discussions at local levels and national levels--first of all, we decided not to organize for a campaign in the north. We set about planning to organize a revolution throughout the country. Some of our members didn't understand this. It was in 1965 that we really got involved in agitation on behalf of homeless people in the Dublin area.

We built up the Dublin Housing Action Committee which has, on occasions, brought thousands out on the streets. The same in Belfast where we succeeded in organizing the unemployed and homeless in Derry and Cork and Limerick.

Gradually, slowly but surely, all people throughout Ireland started to realize how deep republicanism was; that it wasn't just about the north. It was about people. Not about hills and valleys and all this dreamin stuff. We set about to organize people.

We took action in 1966 on behalf of the Connemara fishermen. The French trawlermen used to come in and fish for lobster in the Connemara area off the west coast of Ireland. The local people were very annoyed about this because their livelihoods were threatened. So a unit of the IRA destroyed a French controlled lobster boat. Because of this type of action we got tremendous support in that area, we were working on behalf of the people.

Then, down in Limmerick, an American company called E.I. opened a factory with a very large grant from the Dublin government. They decided not to employ trade union labour. The trade union movement organized inside and the management (which was American owned) sacked the trade unionists and brought in scab labour. The IRA was involved in the strike, our members were working in the factory,

After a few weeks of striking, we bottled the bosses' transport cars which were carrying the scab workers. This happened in many places throughout the twenty-six county area (the south of Ireland), and because of this, the strike was settled. The trade union movement was accepted within the factory.

This is the type of action we're involved in. It may involve burning landlord's cars in Dublin, or in Belfast, or in Derry, or in Cork for intimidating tenants or trying to raise rents. We've been building slowly. We try first of all to fight politically; if that fails we take military action.

How does the IRA wage political struggle?

We believe first of all there are two ways of fighting the establishment in Ireland. Outside of Parliament, on the street; and this is very important. It's proved successful. We also believe, at this stage, we should have elected Members of Parliament, inside, trying to crack the establishment from within.

We had an abstentionist policy--we wouldn't enter Parliament--up until January of this year. By a majority decision of delegates attending our annual convention, we decided to drop our abstentionist policy, and if our movement agrees, we will put forth selected candidates who work at a grass roots level on specific issues. They'll go into Parliament and start to agitate from the inside on the same lines as Bernadette Devlin. These are candidates of Sinn Fein which is the political wing of the IRA. The IRA fully supports this tactic.

What's going on right now in northern Ireland?

As with the War Measures Act in Quebec, the aim of the British government is to smash the IRA and kindred organizations by internment (imprisonment) and repressive legislation; but this has backfired on them. The result of the internment has been a tremendous outcry against repressive legislation by all sections, from the middle class down through all sections of the working class.

The snipers that you read about in the newspapers have been put across as IRA snipers and this is not so. They are UVF, the Ulster Volunteer Force, the militant wing of the Orange Order. They're very very extreme in their right-wing views and very loyal to the English crown. They have carried out acts of aggression against both Protestant and Catholic working class areas. They were responsible for the burning of Protestant houses in the Belfast area recently. They insured that the Protestants would leave the house by sowing a seed of fear that the Catholics were coming down the street to the Protestant ghetto. The UVF agents then burned the houses.

You know, ordinary people who aren't politically committed don't burn their houses; they feel maybe next week when things quiet down they can go back. The UVF also used trucks with IRA painted on the side to go into some of the Protestant enclaves in Catholic areas and to frighten the Protestant people and drive them out, to try to continue or widen sectarian conflict if it was there.

So the snipers are UVF. They're an armed militia, and they work closely with right wing members of Parliament in the Ulster government. They've got the support of people like Bill Craig, former Minister of Home Affairs. Also the support of the present Minister of Home Affairs, John Taylor, who is a leading member of the Orange Order and who called for the internment of the IRA some months ago.

What finally touched off the recent wave of arrests?

The killing of Harry Thornton--a truck driver. He was going to work and his truck backfired. A British soldier shot him in the head. The truck was stopped at a traffic light. You know, if you're going to shoot at British soldiers you don't stop at a traffic light.

The man was completely innocent. He left a wife and eight kids. The British army issued a statement immediately saying shots were fired on the police station. Seven hours later they issued a statement saying "It was all a mistake. Harry Thornton was shot by mistake. An enquiry will be held." It's still going on of course.

His workmate in the truck was taken from the truck, severely beaten, and released seven hours later when they must have discovered that there was a mistake. That led to rioting.

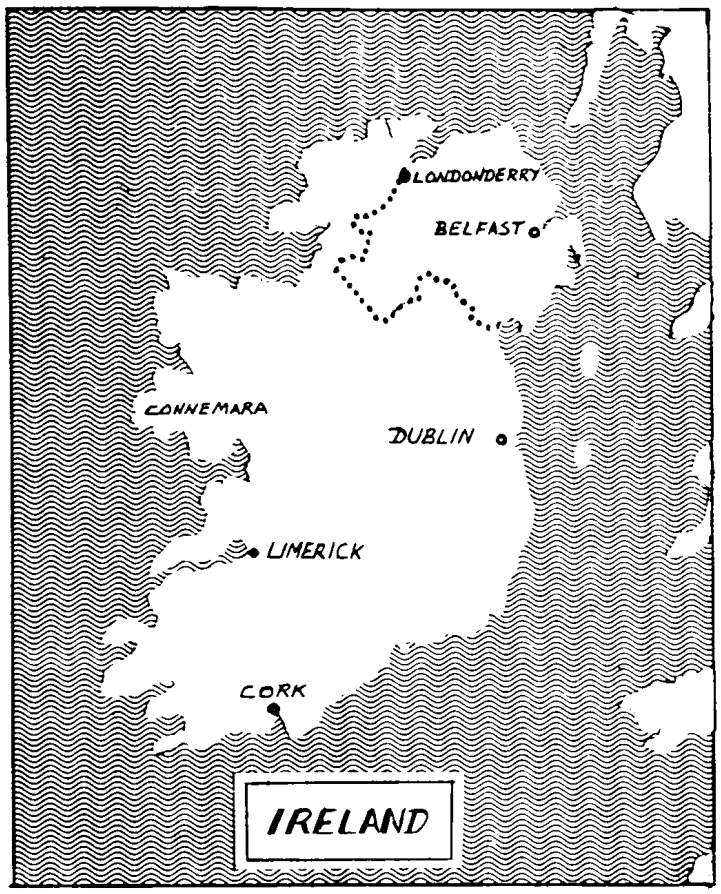
Also, they put a sectarian group of soldiers into the Derry area, the Scottish Regiment, who intimidated the peaceful residents there and used abusive language and generally set about to force the people to react against them. What in fact was happening, we think, was that the British army, working on a political plan, was trying to force reactions all over the place, so they could pick up Irish people who are interested in Irish freedom and civil rights.

Just a day after Harry Thornton was shot dead, they began the arrests. A sudden swoop. In the internment they failed to capture the people they were after, the leadership of the IRA in northern Ireland. Many of the people that they have interned are people who have never fired a shot in their lives, or don't want to fire a shot, maybe. Now they find themselves in jail.

And the British army, after the killing of Thornton, smashed up homes, intimidated families and generally went to town on the ordinary people. Twenty-eight people have been shot dead. The UVF and the British army have shot them dead. We claim that in defending the people we have taken the lives of about twenty British soldiers. They claim three or four.

What is the attitude of the Irish press to this British action?

There are 1600 people in jails and prison camps, many of them have been brought before the courts and sentenced for shouting such abstract things as "Up with the Republic" and "Up with the IRA". They've got two or three years in jail. The British soldier's word has been taken and the



ordinary people's word hasn't.

Of the 1600 people taken there's about 400 in jail without charge or trial and they can stay there indefinitely under the Special Powers Act. Many of the prisoners have been tortured, and we have received information from the internment camps where this has happened.

The Irish Times, which is the bourgeois press in Ireland, has done a tremendous job of publicizing the tortures taking place inside the concentration camps, mainly, I think, because the British army press relations with the Irish newspapers has been very poor since their recent aggression. The newspapers are trying to hit back at the public relations officers of the British Army; to force them to be more cooperative in the future.

Is the IRA going to launch a campaign around the release of these people?

We intend to publicize their plight and to demonstrate against the internment; and in this way we feel that the British government won't be able to hold on to the prisoners that long.

There's been a tremendous outcry everywhere against the arresting of innocent people; and lately against the tortures within the prison camps. News is starting to leak out that will whollop the British government.

What is the relationship [illegible] left group [illegible] the [illegible] now?

In [illegible] small minority split off from the IRA and [illegible] calling themselves Provisionals. When the split first started it was very hard to understand whether the [illegible] ionals had any great difference with us or not or whether it was a personality thing.

As it developed, and as our intelligence sources reported what was going on behind the scenes within the Provisionals, we found out that a very extreme right wing group of the Dublin government was financing one section of the Provisionals in the Belfast area, in an effort to destroy the revolutionary IRA. They wanted to create a military grouping in the north of Ireland that would attack British soldiers but would leave British interests alone. This came to our attention around the second month of the split.

Since that period quite large differences have developed. First of all, the Provisional people want the abolition of the present puppet government of Northern Ireland. They want in it's place direct rule from England. We denounce this. If the Stormont government is to go, we want rule by the Irish people, an all-Irish government if possible. As Pierce, the 1916 Irish revolutionary, said--12 Orangemen, 12 lunatic Irishmen, would be better ruling any part of Ireland than 12 Englishmen.

They have disagreed also with our belief that the whole of Ireland must be involved in the revolutionary struggle. There is a great danger that the Dublin government would extend it's control over the whole of Ireland if British troops are driven out. We'll have the same system only with different people. What we want is an all Ireland struggle and, for this reason we have struggled in the whole of Ireland.

The Provisonals have issued several statements stating that the 26 county area of southern Ireland is not the place to organize any kind of revolution. We must fight only in the counties of the North against British troops. But in the 26 county area we find the same kind of British imperial interests controlling the natural resources. We disagree very much on that.

We also dislike the type of people who tend to support the Provisionals; people who own large tracts of land have been known to finance them and also lend their large houses for their training programs. Provisionals too, on their platforms, always state clearly that they are not communists, that they will not agree with communism, nor socialism. Their newspaper says that they believe in a socialist republic, but they have failed to spell it out.

They haven't spelt out anything clear, as far as we can see; and they have failed to involve themselves at a local level. It's one thing to have a small social economic program, it's another thing to be involved and try to make it work. They believe that nothing can happen in Ireland until the British troops get out, and we believe different. We believe that the revolution must continue to be built, even though British troops are there.

They also are rather sectarian. It's a great tr[illegible] trying the very name

more...

of republicanism. Actions have taken place, in the north of Ireland, in the last few months, where small businesses belonging to Protestants, have been destroyed, bottled, blown up, what have you. We would lay the blame on most of these incidents at the door of the Provisional movement. We've had reason to come out in public statement to attack them, because by their actions they were definitely helping Britain create a situation to be able to state that it is religious conflict in Ireland when it isn't.

You say that the IRA is not sectarian. Is there much Protestant participation in the IRA?

We have between 25 and 30 percent Protestant membership in the IRA and Sinn Fein. Many of our present leaders are Protestant, many of the leaders of the IRA in the past were Protestant. The real struggle in Ireland is between the working class and the rich. I know that British intelligence have pushed a story around the world that it's a religious truggle but this is not so.

What's the next step? Are you trying to build a united front?

We're attempting to form a united front at the local level. It will be called the National Liberation Movement not the IRA, and the IRA and other organizations in it will go along their own way. What we're trying to do at the village level, town level, city level, is to gather up organizations that are at the moment floating and don't know where they're going. We try to discuss with them the future and the present. We try to get them involved in say, housing or jobs issues. What we're doing is from the bottom and letting that be the building of the liberation movement, which will be representative of all movements that want liberation in Ireland.

What kind of support have you already received from revolutionaries abroad? What would you like them to underline politically and concretely?

Well, we have received moral support. Revolutionaries abroad are as poor as revolutionaries in Ireland. They just about get by in building their own revolutions. What we need from revolutionaries abroad is moral support. Tell the story of what is really happening in Ireland in local newspapers and try to win support in favor of Irish Independence among the people in their own countries.

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ITALIAN-AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS LEAGUE STAGES PROTEST DEMANDING FREEDOM FOR ACCUSED KILLER OF BLACK MAN

NEW YORK(LNS)--One hundred members of the Italian-American Civil Rights League founded by Joseph Colombo, widely believed to be a Mafia chieftain, staged a demonstration outside the Bronx Supreme Court Aug. 26. They declared that the Bronx district attorney was anti-Italian and demanded Mike Falco's freedom. Falco is charged with beating a black man to death in early August.

TREASURE ISLAND: HEROIN IN THE NAVY

by Jon Stewart

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: In April, the Veterans Administration (a civilian agency financed by Congress to help integrate returning GIs into civilian life) announced that in 1971 approximately 200 GIs would return from Vietnam with a heroin habit. Two hundred hospital beds were duly set aside for GI addicts.

When the U.S. military "suddenly discovered" there were at least 37,000 GIs in Vietnam who are strung-out, it became apparent that a 200-bed rehabilitation program wouldn't be adequate.

The military accordingly has initiated a program to rehabilitate addicts and to deal with the increasing number of drug offenders among the ranks. Before leaving Vietnam, all military personnel are required to take a urinalysis which detects small quantities of opiates. But, GIs have learned that salt added to a urine sample invalidates the test. Urine which is clean of drugs is now selling at $25 on the black market in Vietnam.

Officers are required to oversee the administration of the tests and are thereby able to avoid taking them themselves. At the rehabilitation center at Fort Lewis, Washington there isn't a single patient above the rank of staff sergeant.

Nevertheless, the number of GIs being apprehended on drug offenses is skyrocketing. The haphazard manner in which the military seeks to identify addicts is only surpassed by the inefficiency with which they are rehabilitated.

Rehabilitation is a matter of individual choice. If a soldier chooses to enter the government program, he's put in a 5-day lock-up and is shot up with methadone. Often GIs who had traces of opiates in their urine, but who were not addicts, have become addicted to the program's methadone. The benefit of the program is that it entitles you to a General Discharge. Those who do not wish to become rehabilitated have the option of accepting an Undesirable Discharge (which effectively eliminates the chance of holding most jobs in the U.S.)

Jon Stewart, a San Francisco journalist, recently visited a base where GIs who have just returned from Vietnam wait for Undesirable Discharges. What follows are excerpts from a longer article he has written.)

SAN FRANCISCO(LNS)--Treasure Island, a man-made appendage of Yerba Buena Island, lies in the middle of San Francisco Bay and is the home of 10,000 Navy and civilian personnel. Most naval personnel returning from Asian duty pass through the base in the process of receiving discharges. Among them are a sizeable proportion assigned to Barracks 209.8--known around base as "Doper's Barracks."

The daily routine around 209.8 is pure monotony. Almost no one works, except for a few hours a day

guard-duty inside the barracks or outside in the guard house. The typical day in 209.8 begins with getting stoned, breakfast, getting stoned, lunch, getting stoned some more, dinner, followed by more dope, some acid maybe, then a brief period of unconsciousness after which it's time to do it up again before breakfast. The true junkies stay stoned most of the time and do nothing else but sleep, wash clothes, and drive into San Francisco to score more smack. The others, who aren't heavy into heroin--or at least aren't really hooked on it yet--spend most of the day passing hash pipes and talking about going home. Occasionally, the more active men will go over to the gym and play basketball, or just turn on all the hot showers and take a "poor man's steam bath." It's deadly boring.

Since the returning dopers from Vietnam became almost too numerous to deal with at Treasure Island, the 12th Naval District (of which Treasure Island is the center) has instituted a program that is unique in the Navy. All men awaiting Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD) or Summary Court Martials are eligible to opt for an Undesirable Discharge (UD) and thus circumvent the long, drawn-out court martial. The program has been so successful that it is now difficult to get on the roster of men willing to accept the UD. Many of the men we interviewed said they would be happy to take a UD and get out, rather than wait around for the legal machinery to offer them a General Discharge (GD), which is not an Honorable, but certainly preferable to the UD. They really don't care how the hell they get out; just so they get out.

As the turnover of men in 209.8 is high, activities and moods vary considerably from week to week. We were told, for example, that had we come a month earlier we'd have found a barracks literally full of heroin addicts. As it was, only about 15% of the men were strung-out on smack. Possibly 50% of them used heroin, but only to supplement their regular diet of weed, hash and acid. Even the "pigs" change from month to month, according to the men. Currently, one of the assistant Masters-at-Arms is himself a head, and regularly buys and sells dope in the barracks.

* * *

Mike Stryjewski, AMS 3, Petty Officer, went to Vietnam a year-and-a-half ago. At that time he had never used a hard drug, and weighed a healthy 163 pounds. When he returned one year later he had a heroin habit that cost him $40 a week in Vietnam (equivalent to about $400 a week in San Francisco), and he weighed 125 pounds.

"I was in Nam about a week and a half before I came across any skag," Mike said. "We went to this whore house and we were just sitting around smoking jays of Cambodian Red, and these brothers came in and sat down and passed some skag around --snorting it, you know...So they passed it to me and I tried it. And it was good, you know. I got sick first, but then it was really good." Mike didn't start shooting smack until he was returned to the states where the cost and quality forced him to stop snorting or smoking it. Before getting busted for possession in Vietnam, Mike was a helicopter crewman. He claimed that most of the crewmen aboard helicopters are either heavily into dope--mostly smack--or alcohol. "There's just no other way," he says, "When I'd get my orders for the next day and I'd know I had to go out, I was fucking scared. So we'd just load up on smack. We'd make up a whole pack of jays, and take it with us and just stay stoned all day. We'd just sit back and enjoy the ride and hope nothing would happen."

Mike figures that about 80% of the men stationed in his area were drug freaks of one kind or another. In his barracks of 90 men, excepting the career officers, there were 30 enlisted men who were definitely strung-out on smack. Most of the others were on grass or alcohol. Mike was able to support his habit off his pay check and a little black-market dealing.

* * * *

All the men of 209.8 want to go home. The exclusive topics of conversation in the barracks are of scoring dope and going home. But the two ideas are often mutually exclusive. Most of the men are from small towns in the Midwest and West. They'll find it harder to score their brand of dope back there than it is on Treasure Island, where there's a steady influx from San Francisco and Travis Air Base and the ships returning from Asia.

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(Thanks to Pacific News Service and Vietnam Veterans Against the War for the information in this story.)

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BERRIGAN, NINE OTHERS END FAST

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.(LNS)--Father Philip Berrigan and 9 other prisoners ended a month-long fast September 7. The hunger strike began on August 6 in Danbury, Connecticut. Berrigan along with his brother Dan and 7 other people known as the Catonsville 9 are serving sentences for destroying Maryland draft board records in 1968. The Berrigan brothers and 5 other people have also been charged with conspiracy to blow up government buildings in Washington and face trial for these charges in Harrisburg, Pa.

The fast began August 6, "the anniversary of Hiroshima," when 5 Danbury Prison inmates distributed a statement calling for reforms of the U.S. parole system and the end of U.S. funding for tiger cage cells on Con Son Island and other prison sites in South Vietnam. They also called for the release of Dan Berrigan who almost died of allergic shock in June and demanded the early review of Philip Berrigan's parole status. Parole for the Berrigans has recently been denied.

The hunger strike quickly grew to 11 men. But on August 11, without notice to the families or attorneys of the 11, the strikers were moved under heavy guard to Springfield Federal Prison, Springfield, Mo where they continued to fast until September 7.

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[Note to Editors: See P-1 of this packet and cover of packet #373 for graphics to accompany this story.]

FREEZE: WHO BENEFITS?

President Nixon's New Economic Plan is underway, amid howls from labor leaders, applause from businessmen, and the initial sentiment from most people that "well, at least he did *something*." It now deserves analysis in terms of h w it will effect the daily lives of most of us.

The key question is--who does the Nixon plan benefit? From its main provision, it is obvious it benefits business, with billions in tax windfalls, a cheaper dollar for better trading advantage, and tariffs to keep out foreign products. The owners know this--the stock market jumped by an all-time record of 30 points the day after Nixon's speech.

Does Nixon's plan help the average worker as well? Is it a way for all Americans to "compete", bring new "stability" to the economy, and "blaze the trail towards the new prosperity?" Let's take a look

YOUR WAGES

Your wages are frozen, during a period when prices are far and way ahead, most especially for people on fixed incomes, welfare recipients, and workers whose paychecks haven't caught up with last year's inflation, much less this year's.

If your union has already negotiated a wage hike, but it has not yet gone into effect, it is cancelled for 90 days. For example, if your union agreed to compulsory overtime in order to get a big wage hike, in typical tradeoffs which mark union-management negotiations, you'll have to work the extra hours, but you won't get a pay raise.

If you have cost-of-living increases in your contract, these are eliminated even though--as is expected--prices continue to rise in some areas.

If your union happened to be negotiating or striking at the time of the freeze, or planned to in the next 90 days, you have bad news. Wage hikes have to be delayed until after the freeze and the government is applying great pressure to stop all strikes. Union affected by this are, among others, the mineworkers, the west coast longshoremen, and many teachers' locals.

If you work for the federal government, you are a special target of Nixon's plans. He ordered postponement of all federal pay raises until July, 1972-- a rip-off from wage earners amounting to $1.3 billion. This includes nullifying the contract negotiated with the striking postal workers last year. Nixon also proposes to fire 5% of all federal government employees

The Nixon Administration is making an all-out effort to deny your right to strike for better working conditions or pay. It has demanded that labor halt strikes now in progress, and begin no new ones. J. Curtis Counts, director of the federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, has called for the return to work of all workers and threatened that "a strike ..may be considered as anti-stabilizing and a violation of the Economic Stabilization Act."

HOW THE NIXON "PRICE FREEZE" LETS PRICES RISE

These price exemptions directly affecting the cost of living have been approved by the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) since Nixon's Aug. 15 "Stabilization Order."

1. Consumer items on which prices can go up by <u>any</u> amount:
   - All unprocessed food, packaged or unpackaged, such as eggs, fresh fish, uncut chicken, fresh fruits and vegetables,
   - All imported goods, much of our clothing, electronic equipment, household gadgets, and inexpensive cars,
   - All interest rates, charge accounts, mortgages, household loans, department store credit plans
   - All state and local taxes,
   - "New " models of American -produced cars.

2. Consumer items for which the OEP has approved price increases that had been announced but not put into effect before Aug. 15:
   - Insurance premiums on most casualty and liability policies on homes, automobiles, and other property,
   - School tuition

3. Consumer items whose prices fluctuate seasonally and will be permitted to rise as in the past:
   - American-produced cars
   - Rents in winter resort areas and possibly in college towns.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness, which is supposed to police the price freeze, is a tiny bureaucracy which has the experience and resources to do little more than coordinate relief operations in cases of natural disaster.

When Counts spoke, there were in progress 363 strikes, involving 150,000 workers. Labor spokesmen immediately denounced the Nixon policy. The International Association of Machinists executive board said, "The President is engaged in strikebreaking on an unprecedented scale. No other administration in history has ever demanded that every American on strike return to work on terms that drove him to strike in the first place. In effect, the nation's chief executive has become the nation's chief strikebreaker."

The American Federation of Teachers announced that it would not cooperate, urged all unions to " "resist" the freeze and consider the contracts "nullified" by the president. United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock said of the administration, "They are declaring war on labor. And if they want war, they can have war."

WORKING CONDITIONS

President Nixon in his wage-freeze speech said, "Americans are at their best when they are competing." This can be taken as a broad hint that American workers are not "competing" enough. Business is worried about low gains in labor productivity, or goods produced per man-hour. The U.S. productivity is growing at 2% a year, while 10 other capitalist countries have higher rates, topped by Japan at 14%.

Productivity can be increased through two principal means--either by introducing new machinery or by making employees work harder. Nixon is going to subsidize new machinery, and is leaving it up to factory owners to force more work from their employees. So look for speed-ups, harsher discipline and added work.

The Nixon administration thinks that high unemployment will also force you to try harder, for fear of losing your job. This is an old free-enterprise tradition. During the 1949-50 recession which followed the Second World War, a major business magazine reported:"A significant number of companies still consider a depression, difficult-to-get jobs and even bread lines the one thing that will help most to increase production."

This is still the doctrine of big business and the President, Richard M. Nixon. One month before the 1968 presidential elections, the Business Council, which represents the country's big corporations, urged Washington to create "6% unemployment for a year or two" to stop inflation. One of their economists explained: "You have to keep unemployment high enough so that workers don't get too greedy."

BILLS

The history of wage-price freezes in this country shows that only wages stay the same. During the Second World War freeze, prices actually went up about 60%, while wages inched up about 15%. Already there are signs that Nixon will give in to his big business pals on prices. The Cost Of Living Council has announced that it will allow price increases in "seasonal" industries such as automobile dealers, winter resorts, or any industry where new merchandise is normally introduced in the fall, such as washing machines, snowmobiles, and fall and winter clothing.

The Cost Of Living Council says the freeze caught these seasonal businesses at very low prices. For example, auto dealers usually slash prices during the late summer to sell cars of the outgoing model year. Then they raise prices again for the new models.

Merchants will use the "seasonal excuse" to hike their prices to the normal fall level--and then a little more. The government apparatus is too understaffed to catch them sneaking in a little more, and the new ruling plainly gives them the green light to try.

The new ruling also loosens up controls on rents. Landlords and hotels in winter resorts like Miami and Puerto Rico, which lower rates during the summer months, can raise them again in the fall.

The Cost Of Living Council will also allow wage increases in seasonal industries, but they are not compulsory. Thus, employers do not have to raise wages at all in these industries if they don't want to, but they are free to raise prices and rents.

The key here is that Nixon has set up no real mechanism to keep prices down. As a spokesman for the United Electrical Workers has said: "The only thing that is clear about President Nixon's announcement is that while no machinery for a freeze on prices has been provided, there already exists a giant organization ready and eager to enforce the wage freeze--the entire corporate structure of the nation has been immediately mobilized to this end."

Few consumers are in a position to spot small hikes in the thousands of items on store shelves, and the government has no personnel to stop it. The Office of Emergency Preparedness is ludicrously understaffed. Experts fully expect the Cost Of Living Index to keep rising, though at a slower rate, while incomes are frozen.

In the recent years of high inflation, food prices have led the way, as anyone who shops in a market can tell. This will continue while your income is frozen, especially if you buy fresh, unprocessed agricultural products. Such items--eggs, fresh vegetables and fruits--are not included in the price freeze.

If you intend to borrow money to buy something, be ready to pay high interest rates--the government is not going to freeze them. With wages frozen and prices creeping up, more people will need to borrow money, so look for interest rates to go up.

If you are insuring any property, prepare for increased premiums. Nixon's Cost Of Living Council will allow insurance companies to raise prices on the majority of casualty and liability policies on homes, automobiles and other belongings.

YOUR TAXES

The Nixon program uses attractive-looking tax cuts to hide the fact that your overall tax burden will continue to rise during the 90 days your income is frozen.

In the only real benefit to the taxpayer, Nixon is asking Congress to move up by one year an extra 50 dollar tax deduction you were supposed to start getting in 1973. If Congress agrees, you will get this tiny amount next year.

Nixon is also asking Congress to eliminate the 7% federal excise tax on new American cars. However, this will probably not reduce car prices, since automakers can raise prices for seasonal reasons. They also have other devices. As a writer for Atlanta's Great Speckled Bird notes: "Because of price controls, Ford is not permitted to raise the price on the Ford Galaxie next year. But they can, if they wish, bring

CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER.....

A HEX, A HEX ON PENTAGON WEST: WOMEN MARCH AGAINST THE PRESIDIO AND ETHNIC WEAPONRY

SAN FRANCISCO(LNS)--*"Despite public announcements to the contrary, military agencies are not discontinuing chemical and biological warfare research. Work on each of these areas is continuing at finding ways around or exceeding those prior to the public announcement of cessation of these efforts."*

--Defense Industry's Bill Mather Intelligence Report, April [illegible]

"C'mon, don't argue" the cop told us. "Just get off the street. You've blocked it for two hours. We have to keep the intersection clear." He pushed forward with his billy club. "If this was a Christmas parade you wouldn't mind us blocking the street," one of us said.

"You have to get a permit."

"We have a permit."

"Don't talk to me. Talk to higher authorities."

We were a thousand women gathered at the Presidio, an army base in San Francisco. High on a green wooded hill not far from the beautiful blue Pacific Ocean and Fisherman's Wharf. Besides serving as a brig for AWOLs and other army offenders, the Presidio is soon to be the home of the $28 million Western Medical Institute of Research (WMIR). This research institute which will eventually sprawl out over 8 acres has been modelled on Fort Detrick, Maryland, the most advanced biological weapons laboratory in the country.

Blue-prints show that WMIR will be equipped with extensive biological seals, sterilized airlocks and ultra-violet barriers, all of which are necessary for experimentation with highly contagious diseases. The Institute will be conducting classified research on ethnic weapons--chemical and biological agents which can immobilize or kill the people of a specified race. This research has immediate and macabre implications for the people of Vietnam. Therefore, we had chosen this weekend of Sept. 2-5 to celebrate Vietnamese Independence Day and to march on the construction site which is presently a large excavation overlooking the Presidio.

It's a good 5-mile hike from Embarcadero Plaza (at the tip of San Francisco), around the Pacific coast, past Fisherman's Wharf, up the hill to the Presidio. We pounded drums, carried flags and flutes, signs and banners, which told passers-by "Stop Germ Warfare," "Solidarity with the People in Vietnam," "Avenge George Jackson," and "Sisters: One Day We'll Stand Together in Victory."

Three miles we marched and sang and went into the streets beyond the limits of the city's permit. Police on little Hondas rammed now and then into our line, but mostly they left us alone.

When we arrived at the gates of the Presidio, there were uniforms and guns and more police. We held our rally there. A woman from Vietnam stood on the sound truck overlooking Pentagon West, one block from the site of WMIR, where research aimed at attacking her particular genetic composition, her hair coloring, blood type, and body build would be conducted. She told us:

"I wish my people could see what you are doing today. I want to tell you about the lessons we in Vietnam have learned during our decade of struggle because you will see how similar they are to what the women's movement in this country has taught to the American people. We did not learn about oppression from reading Karl Marx. We saw people beaten down, imprisoned, tortured, put in chain gangs, our sisters made to be prostitutes, our brothers drafted to fight for the rich men. We saw that we could no longer tolerate our misery."

The cops began to push at the edges of our crowd. Suddenly, two men who had been standing at the outskirts of the rally were dragged off and arrested. One was charged with "resisting arrest" the other for "assaulting an officer." Another speaker stood on the sound truck bringing messages from Madame Binh (National Liberation Front negotiator in Paris) but the police were edgy. Almost a thousand women, all whom clearly identified with the "enemy" were sitting on "their" property, were chanting and shouting on "their" property.

We were angrier than before, sitting so close to the army base, feeling the police at our back, thinking about the meaning of ethnic weapons, about the deformed fetuses inside one out of every 13 South Vietnamese women--the result of the 13.5 million gallons of chemicals dropped so far on their country, and about our own healthy children. We remembered the striking longshoremen who had given us the raised fist as we marched past their dock and the tourists who had taken and read our leaflets.

The day before the march, 100 of us had marched in witches' costume and greasepaint to the offices of Rothschild and Raffin, the construction company which is building WMIR. There, we put a hex on them:

A hex, a hex on Pentagon West
Rothschild and Raffin get rich on death
A hex is hearby placed on you
We see your end is nearly due
For a genocide factory you will pay
Construction will cease as of today
A murder machine on Pentagon West
You make money planning people's death
Sisters of the world will fight
Witches of the world unite

From Rothschild and Raffin we had marched down busy Market Street to the Ferry building, the office of the California Board of Corrections which had denied George Jackson parole. Our hex echoed in the cave-like entrance of the Ferry building as we waved our wands of incense and beat our drums.

Now, as they tried to disperse us, we argued with them. One cop standing in front of me pulled at his moustache and said, "What organization are you girls from?" and then poked his club at us "C'mon girls, move." Women trampling through the flower-beds of the Presidio, trying to get to the construction site soon met up with freshly groomed military police who were less polite.

A man who was standing beside the crowd made the mistake of running and the police, sick of has-

sling with our anger, grabbed him, threw him to the ground and clubbed him fiercely. When some of us attempted to tear them away, we were driven off with clubs. The MPs were getting riot gear on and one cop was seen fingering a can of mace, but the women were dispersing. We marched together back down the hill from which we had come. Our chants echoed behind us"Hocus Pocus, Dominocus, the American Dream is out of focus..."

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(For more information on Pentagon West and actions organized against CBW write to Combat (Coalition Opposed to Medical and Biological Attack), Suite 101,1232 Market St.,San Francisco, Cal. 94102.)

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BILL'S-OLE-LADY

by Karen Kearns

Hey is that you
Bill's-ole-lady
sashaying down the street
brillo frizzies flying copper in the sun
yee-owling
marchin' off with all those war-painted ladies
to smash the state?

You never looked so tall before
five-foot Bill's-ole-lady

You were the only woman I called friend
three years ago in San Francisco
You and me, we played hostess
to the revolution games they fought
in your Fulton Street parlor

They liked Polynesian chicken and tacos with/
their tactics
So we stewed the birds
and ground the beef
How clever they are, I thought
How happy we are we said

Hey, is that you, Bill's-old-lady?

I catch your eye
You dash through a street-ful of our friends
Throw strong arms around my heart
and whisper
"My name is Judith."

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SAN QUENTIN AFTERMATH: WHERE IS ALLEN MANCINO?

by Karen Wald

SAN QUENTIN(LNS)--A disturbing aerial photo of San Quentin hours after the killing of George Jackson, and the slashing of guards which resulted in the deaths of 4, shows the naked black, brown and white bodies of inmates sprawled on the ground, face-down with uniformed armed guards standing around them..

An affidavit by the 27 inmates of the Adjustment Center's first tier, written in pencil, fills in the events the photos suggest--the hours of lying naked in the cold, the repeated beatings suffered by the inmates, the mental torture as guards shot in the air and the ground around them, telling them they were going to die.

The prisoners' affadavit particularly described the plight of Allen Mancino, a white, 25-year old inmate known to be friendly to George Jackson and other black prisoners. Mancino, whose legs were chained and shackled like all the other prisoners, pleaded with the guards to loosen the leg irons. In response, a guard shot him in the leg with a close range shot gun blast. There, he lay bleeding, begging for medical care for over an hour before they took him away.

When doctors and black legislators were allowed inside San Quentin after the massive public outcries against the reports of prisoners being tortured, they didn't see Allen Mancino. Prison officials said he was in the hospital. When lawyers tried to see him, they too were denied since no one was the "lawyer of record." (Mancino has no lawyer and most prisoners even if they have legal counsel during their trial lose it after they are sentenced.)

Even the San Francisco Examiner began asking, "Where is Allen Mancino?" But other San Quentin prisoners seemed a little surer than the Examiner of where Mancino might be. What often happens inside prisons after a rebellion or a killing is that the warden and guards put a lot of "pressure" on one or more prisoners to turn state's evidence and be witnesses for the prosecution. Pressure might consist of anything from a promise of early parole, to physical beating, to the threat of prosecution, to, in the case of Mancino, the refusal of medical attention or prosecution for the knifings or perhaps even the threat of amputation.

San Quentin prisoners feel confident that Mancino has not turned state's evidence. The last lawyer to see him, Richard Doctoroff, described him as a "totally non-prosecution oriented, totally pro-other-inmates kind of guy." He didn't like blacks particularly, said Doctoroff, but inside the "joint" he said he would defend them if the administration was behind the attacks on them. Other inmates told a number of lawyers that Mancino was not a snitch and that he hates snitches.

On Sept. 3, the Examiner announced it had learned Mancino had been sent to Nevada State Prison. Warren Hocker, former associate warden in charge of custody at San Quentin explained that he was in "protective custody". This story was consistent with the prison authority's rumors that Mancino would be a a prosecution witness and would therefore need protection from the other inmates.

But other prisoners are more certain than ever that Mancino was whisked away to Nevada because he was uncooperative with prison officials and was being further isolated in order to increase the pressure upon him.

So far, no one has been able to locate Mancino's family or last "lawyer of record" and prison authorities are refusing to let anyone else in to see him. So Mancino is still alone, isolated, not knowing what is happening in Quentin or the outside. And no one knows what is happening to Mancino.

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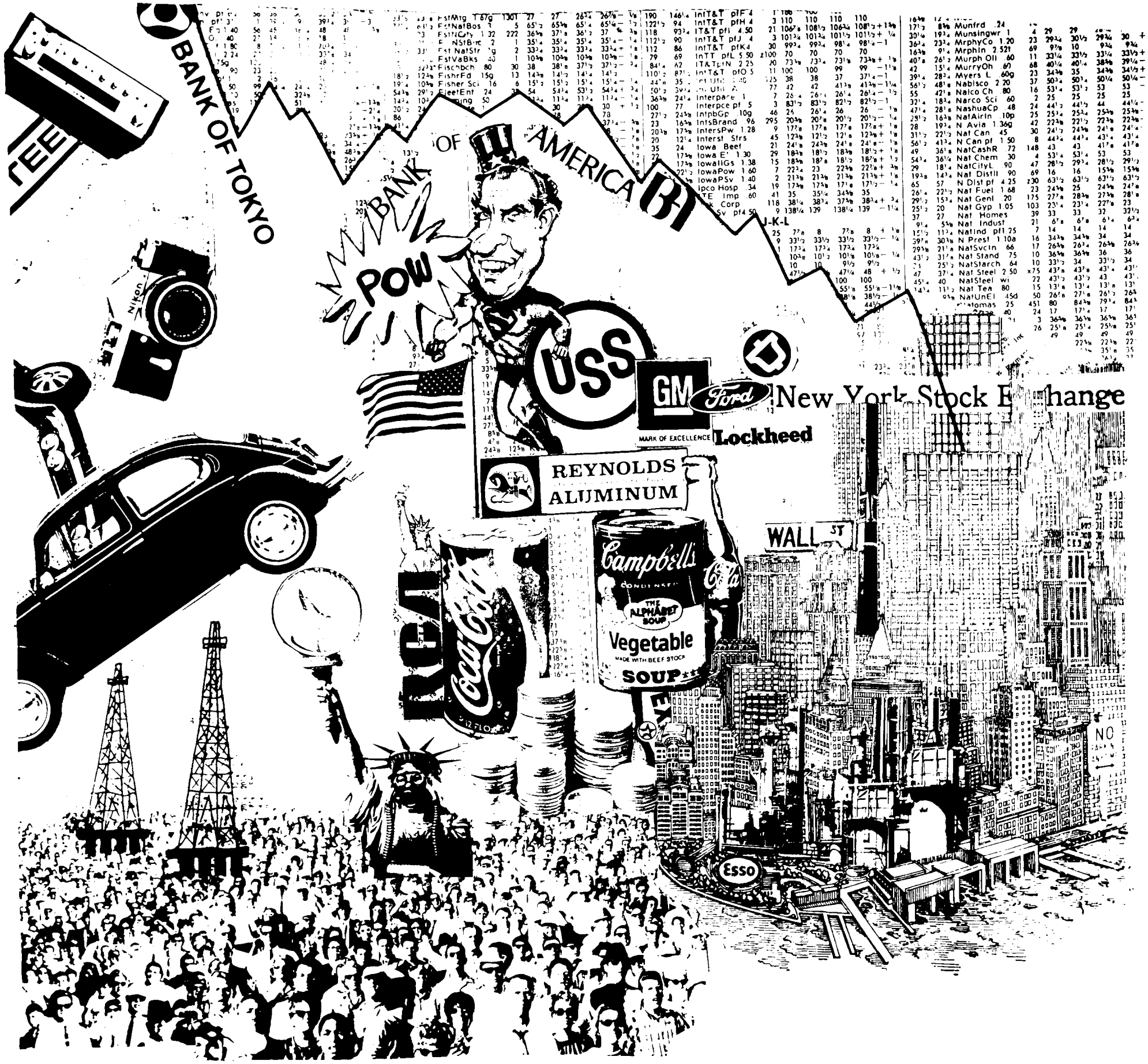
BANK OF TOKYO
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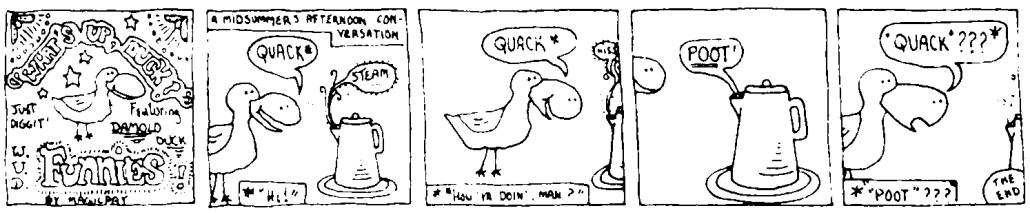
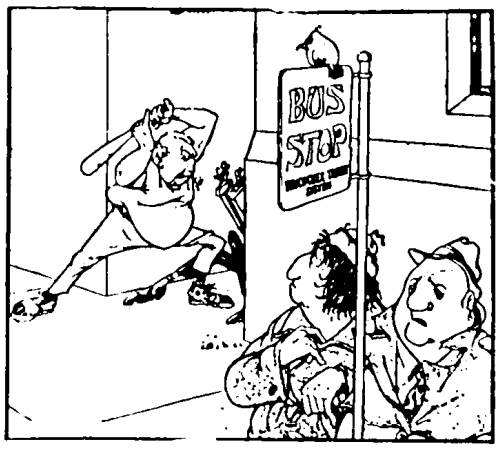
Ford
MARK OF EXCELLENCE
Lockheed
New York Stock Exchange
REYNOLDS ALUMINUM
WALL ST
Campbell's
THE ALPHABET SOUP
Vegetable
MADE WITH BEEF STOCK
SOUP
Coca-Cola
Nikon
Esso
J-K-L

THE ECONOMY

See story on page 11 -- "Freeze, Who Benefits"

Credit John Mack/LNS





'We'd better not get involved—he might be a plainclothes policeman going about his work!'

THE BOSS -- Credit Hooka/LNS

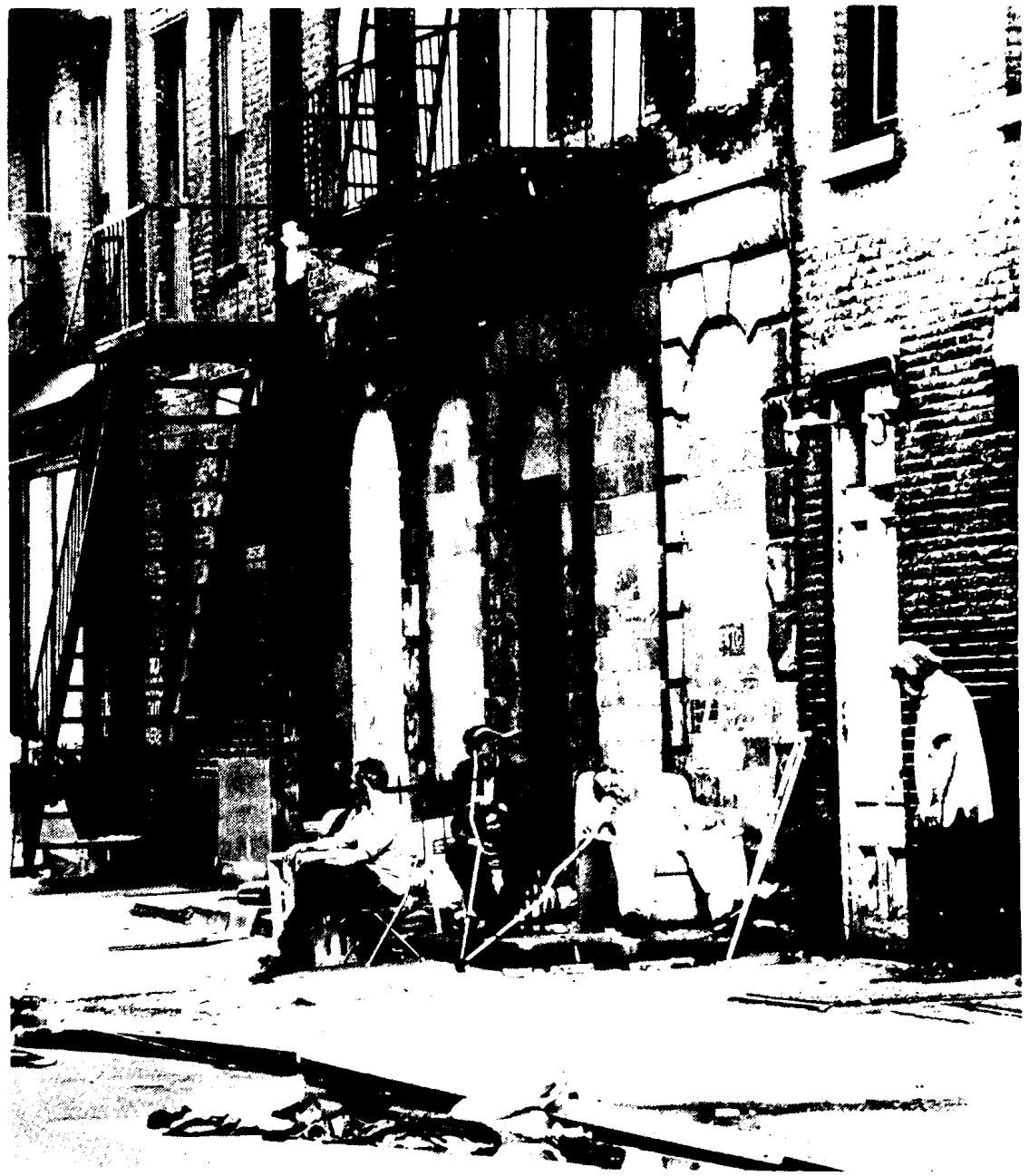
ROBIN HOOD -- Credit Bugle American/LNS

DAMOLD DUCK -- Credit Gulf Coast Fish Cheer/LNS

BUS STOP -- Credit LNS

PANTS -- Credit LNS

THE SMOKER -- Credit LA FreePress/LNS



Both Photos were taken in the Bowery, New York City The buildings in the bottom picture are faded because of polution -- no kidding

Credit Jean Raisler/LNS

FOR SALE
346
SPIRIT IN FLESH
SPIRIT IN FLESH
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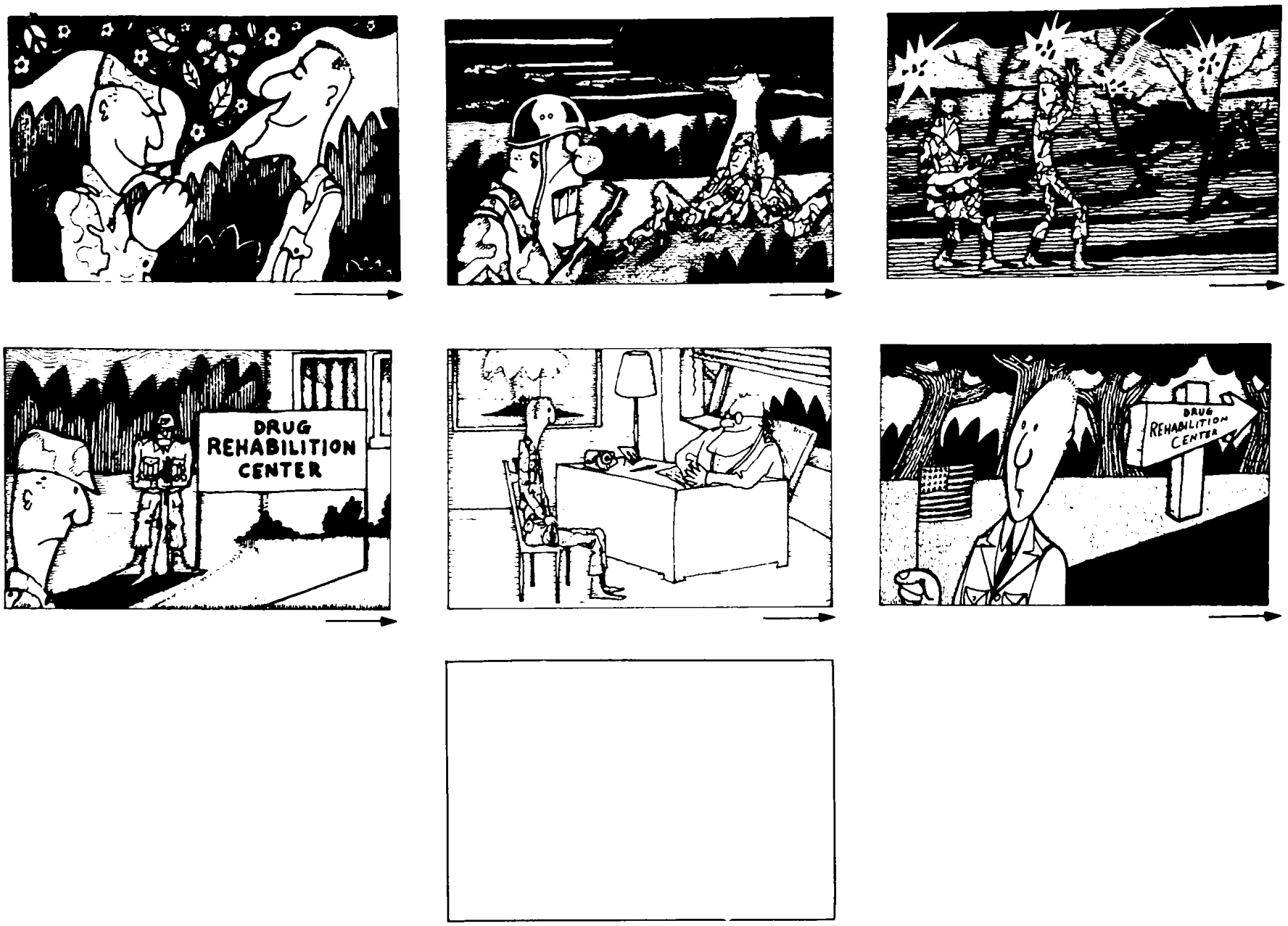
Spirit and Flesh in the Bowery, New York City. Credit Jean Raisler/LNS.

Jumping Rope, Double Dutch, on the Lower East Side, N Y C -- Credit Jean Raisler/LNS


DRUG
REHABILITION
CENTER
DRUG
REHABILITION
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1.
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Drug Rehabilitation -- Credit ACT/LNS

Grow Your Own -- Credit Thursday's Drummer/LNS

No more.